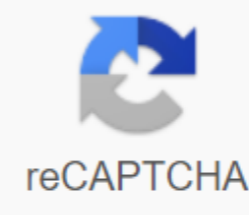




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Participle adjectives exercises pdf

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Please stop talking. (from boredom and bored/boring) the ad surprised everyone. (surprise and surprise/surprising) -ed adjectives are used to describe how people feel. They can't be used with things because things don't have emotions. We're tired. Can we stop running? I am bored. Let's play cards. I was surprised to see her. adjectives -ing-ing are used to talk about things or people that produce these feelings in people. Running is very tiring. We don't want to run away. This movie is very boring. Let's play cards. Her visit was very unexpected. We didn't expect her. Note that some of these adjectives do not have an ending -ing; they have an irregular form: offended and abusive (not offended); Stress (NOT stressing); delighted and delightful; Impressed th impressive; Scary and scary. Below are some of the most common verbs expressing feelings and emotions and their current and past forms of participial. Page 2 Some parts in present or past form (such as interested or interesting) can be used as adjectives. They are used a little differently than conventional adjectives. Usually we use the present engagement (end in -ing) to talk about a person's feeling, a thing, or a situation aroused: Usually confused by pairs of adjectives ending in -ing and -ed:interesting, interesting; Boring, boring; exciting, excited; embarrassing, embarrassing. I'm boring very different from I'm bored ! I'm boring means I make other people bored. Here are some examples of how one person evokes a feeling in another person: These parial adjectives make them comparative by using more (non-er) and their using the majority (not -est): -ed/-ing adjectives Participial you can tell by their endings, either -ed or -ing. They come from verbs and they are called participial adjectives because they have the same endings as the verb participles. Original verbs Many verbs that we can use to express feelings or emotions can be turned into adjectives. Walking up the stairs tires me too much. I'm going to take the elevator. You're fading me. Please stop talking. (from boredom and bored/boring) the ad surprised everyone. (surprise and surprise/surprising) -ed adjectives are used to describe how people feel. They can't be used with things because things don't have emotions. We're tired. Can we stop running? I am bored. Let's play cards. I was surprised to see her. adjectives -ing-ing are used to talk about things or people that produce these feelings in people. Running is very tiring. We don't want to run away. This movie is very boring. Let's play cards. Her visit was very unexpected. We didn't expect her. Note that some of these adjectives do not have an ending -ing; they have an irregular form: offended and abusive (not offended); Stress (NOT stressing); delighted and delightful; Impressed th impressive; Scary and scary. Below are the of the most common verbs, express feelings and emotions emotions their present and past participle forms. Participles can also act as adjectives. In this case, they change nouns. Sometimes participles are used as adjectives after being or other copular verbs. In this case, they complete the predicate. When participles help to form continuous and perfect tension, they act as participles. This grammar exercise tests your ability to recognize participles and adjectives. Excited is the past participle excited adjective here, and it acts as a verb addition was. The interesting adjective is interesting present participle when ING forms are used before nouns they act as adjectives. Driving is a real participle When ING molds are used to form continuous time, they are used as participles. Restored Adjective Restored is past participle Restored adjective here. Participles are often used after the verb to be. In this case, they complete the predicate and act as adjectives. Exciting is the present participle participles often used as adjectives after being other copyary verbs. Screaming this adjective Scream is a real participle When ING forms are used to form continuous time, they act like current participles. Warned past participle When participles are used to form perfect times, they act as past participles. Waiting for the adjective Waiting present to participate When participles are used to form continuous time, they act as present participles. The beginning of the adjective Beginning present participle When ING forms are used to form continuous time, they act as real participles. Boring is the past participle participles are often used after the verb to be as adjectives. In this case, they complete the verb. Missing present involvement When ING forms are used in front of nouns, they act as adjectives. Retires in the past participle Participles are often used after the verb to be as adjectives. In this case, they complete the verb. Answers 1. She was delighted with the project. (Adjective) 2. I watched an interesting movie yesterday. (Adjective) 3. It's driving us crazy. (Part) 4. I hope you have fully recovered from the operation. (Adjective) 5. Her idea seems exciting. (Adjective) 6. Children were screaming at the top of their voices. (Part) 7. I warned you. (Part) 8. He did not expect this. (Part) 9. It started raining. (Part) 10. I didn't enjoy the party because I was bored. (Adjective) 11. They couldn't find the missing child. (Adjective) 12. Now she's on Some participles (such as boring or boring) can be used as adjectives. They are used a little differently than conventional adjectives. We usually use the past participle (ending in -ed) to talk about how someone feels: I was very bored during the flight (NOT: I was very bored during the flight). She is interested in (NOT: It's really interesting in history). John is afraid of spiders (NOT: John scares spiders). We usually use the present engagement (ending in -ing) to talk about a person, a thing, or a situation that evoked a feeling: It was such a long, boring flight (so I was bored). I read a very interesting book about history (so I was interested). Many people find spiders scary (so they are afraid when they see spiders). Be careful! I'm boring very different from I'm bored! I'm boring means I make other people bored. That's not good! Here are some examples where one person feels different: I was talking to such a boring guy at a party. He talked about himself for an hour! She's a very interesting woman. She lives all over the world and speaks five languages. My math teacher at school was really scared! He was always yelling at the students. These participle adjectives make them comparative with the help of more (non-er) and their superlatives with the help of most (non-est): I was more afraid of dogs than spiders when I was a kid. This book is more boring than this one. I think Dr. Smith's lesson was more interesting than Dr. Brown's. Within 24 hours on a flight to Australia, I was the most bored I've ever been. I think this is the most interesting conversation we've heard today. It was the scariest movie he'd ever seen. Participle Adjective Exercise 1 (based on the list below) Involved Adjective Exercise 2 (based on the list below) disturbing What a disturbing noise! alarmed I was alarmed by the loud bang. It's funny that the TV program is really funny. amused he was surprised to hear his little son sing in the bath. bored I've never seen such a boring movie! bored students looked bored as the teacher spoke and spoke. confusing I find these instructions very

confusing! Could you come and help me? confused I was confused because I asked two people and they told me two different things. Depressing This weather is depressing! Will it ever stop raining? depression I felt depressed, so I stayed at home with hot chocolate and a good book. Embarrassing This is the most embarrassing photo! I look terrible! embarrassed John was very confused when he fell in front of his new girlfriend. Exciting It's a really exciting book. I couldn't wait to find out what happened at the end. excited I'm so excited! I'm going on vacation tomorrow! tiring I hate doing housework! It's exhausting! exhausted Julie was so exhausted after her exams, she spent the next three days to sleep. fascinating brain is mesmerizing, isn't it? It's amazing how much she can do. I don't want to go home alone! frightened I was really afraid of bees when I was but I don't mind them now. frustrating it's frustrating when you want to say something in a different language, but you don't know the word. disappointed I tried all morning to send an email, but it wouldn't work. I was so upset! interesting It was a very interesting book. she is interested in animals, so she is thinking about studying to become a veterinarian. overwhelming I find London a little overwhelming. It's so busy and noisy. overwhelmed Julie felt overwhelmed. She moved home, got a new job and learned to drive, all at the same time. The relaxing Good Hot Bath is so relaxing after a long day. relaxed She was so relaxed, sitting in front of the fire, that she did not want to move. satisfaction John loves his new job as a teacher. He says it's very nice when he makes a student understand. pleased, I am very pleased that I was able to order food in French. Shocking What a shocking crime! It's terrible. shocked that I was shocked when my co-working confessed to stealing money. It's amazing how many people don't want to go to another country. surprised that she was surprised when she arrived at her class and found that other students were doing the exam. She thought it was a normal lesson. Scary that terrible dog! It's huge! horror My little son is afraid of the dark. We always leave the lights in his room at night. Exciting What exciting music! It's one of the most beautiful music I've ever heard. excited, I was thrilled to win the first prize in the competition. tiring My work is really tedious. I don't get home until 10pm sometimes. tired David is too tired to come to the movies tonight. He's going to bed early. Participle Adjective Exercise 1 (based on the list above) Engagement Adjective Exercise 2 (based on the list above) Need more practice? Get a better English grammar with our courses. Courses. participle adjectives exercises pdf. participle adjectives exercises pdf (with answers). participle adjectives exercises advanced level. participle adjectives exercises online. participle adjectives exercises in english. participle adjectives exercises agenda web. participle adjectives exercises perfect english grammar. participle adjectives exercises 1

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